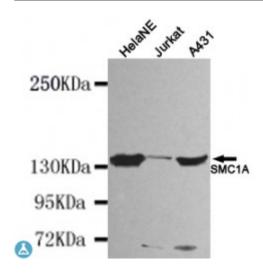


Anti-SMC1A antibody



Description Mouse monoclonal to SMC1A.

Model STJ99053

Host Mouse

Reactivity Human

Applications ELISA, WB

Immunogen Purified recombinant human SMC1A (N-term) protein fragments expressed in

E.coli.

Immunogen Region N-term

Gene ID <u>8243</u>

Gene Symbol SMC1A

Dilution range WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of SMC1A (N-term) and does not

cross-react with related proteins.

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Clone ID 8E6-A4-F3

Note For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name Structural maintenance of chromosomes protein 1A SMC protein 1A SMC-1-

alpha SMC-1A Sb1.8

Molecular Weight 143kDa

Clonality Monoclonal

Conjugation Unconjugated

Isotype IgG1

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage Instruction Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Database Links <u>HGNC:111110MIM:300040</u>

Alternative Names Structural maintenance of chromosomes protein 1A SMC protein 1A SMC-1-

alpha SMC-1A Sb1.8

Function Involved in chromosome cohesion during cell cycle and in DNA repair.

Central component of cohesin complex. The cohesin complex is required for the cohesion of sister chromatids after DNA replication. The cohesin complex apparently forms a large proteinaceous ring within which sister chromatids can be trapped. At anaphase, the complex is cleaved and dissociates from chromatin, allowing sister chromatids to segregate. The cohesin complex may also play a role in spindle pole assembly during mitosis. Involved in DNA repair via its interaction with BRCA1 and its related phosphorylation by ATM, or via its phosphorylation by ATR. Works as a downstream effector both in the ATM/NBS1 branch and in the ATR/MSH2 branch of S-phase

checkpoint.

Sequence and Domain Family The flexible hinge domain, which separates the large intramolecular coiled

coil regions, allows the heterotypic interaction with the corresponding domain of SMC3, forming a V-shaped heterodimer. The two heads of the heterodimer are then connected by different ends of the cleavable RAD21 protein, forming

a ring structure.

Cellular Localization Nucleus Chromosome Chromosome, centromere, kinetochore. Associates

with chromatin. Before prophase it is scattered along chromosome arms. During prophase, most of cohesin complexes dissociate from chromatin probably because of phosphorylation by PLK, except at centromeres, where cohesin complexes remain. At anaphase, the RAD21 subunit of the cohesin complex is cleaved, leading to the dissociation of the complex from

chromosomes, allowing chromosome separation. In germ cells, cohesin complex dissociates from chromatin at prophase I, and may be replaced by a meiosis-specific cohesin complex. The phosphorylated form on Ser-957 and Ser-966 associates with chromatin during G1/S/G2 phases but not during M phase, suggesting that phosphorylation does not regulate cohesin function. Integral component of the functional centromere-kinetochore complex at the

kinetochore region during mitosis.

Post-translational Phosphorylated by ATM upon ionizing radiation in a NBS1-dependent manner. Phosphorylated by ATR upon DNA methylation in a MSH2/M

manner. Phosphorylated by ATR upon DNA methylation in a MSH2/MSH6-dependent manner. Phosphorylation of Ser-957 and Ser-966 activates it and is

required for S-phase checkpoint activation.